

INTIMATIONS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
ST. ESTEPHE	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.50
ST. JULIEN	9.00	9.00
LA ROSE	12.00	13.92
CHATEAU HAUT-BRION	18.00	19.20
CHATEAU MOUTON D'AR-		
MAILHACQ	21.00	22.20
CHATEAU PONTET CANET	25.00	—
CHATEAU LA TOUR CAR-		
CHATEAU RAUZAN	42.00	—
CHATEAU LAFITE	48.00	—

These CLARETS are bought direct from the leading French growers. The lowest priced are of exceptional value and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET, CHATEAU RAUZAN, and CHATEAU LAFITE are commended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines of a rich and rare character.

Smaller quantities and sample bottles will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

BIRTHS.

At 7, Museum Road, Shanghai, the wife of CHAN T. CHAN, of the 15th February, 1901, the wife of H. C. AUGUSTIN, of a son.

At 11, Canton Road, Scott's Road, Singapore, on the 19th February, the wife of J. SCHWARTZ, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th February, at St. George's Church, Penang, by the Rev. R. H. ROBERTSON, late of Singapore and Sarawak, assisted by the Rev. W. H. C. DUNKLEY, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, WILLIAM ALFRED BICKNELL, of Penang, to ELIZABETH FULLERTON SMITH, daughter of the late Fullerton Smith, of Hongkong, London.

On the 16th February, at St. George's Church, Penang, by the Rev. H. C. HEMMAN, M.A., Acting Colonial Chaplain, HERBERT HATHAWAY GILBY, of Penang, to ERIK, youngest daughter of Captain BRADSHAW, Harbour Master and Magistrate, Penang, and Mrs. BRADSHAW.

DEATHS.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 17th February, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, late of Laxton Sugar Refinery, Malacca, Philippine Islands, in his 65th year. Scotch papers please copy. (164)

At 11 p.m. on the 3rd inst., WILLIAM WHITLEY (Manager, Sperry Flour Co.), aged 64.

On the 6th January 1901, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Copenhagen, of influenza, ANTON J. CHRISTENSEN, formerly of the Municipal Tax Department, Shanghai.

At the General Hospital, Singapore, on the 16th February, MARGARET, widow of the late ROBERT MARGARET, aged 40 years.

At No. 4, Love Lane, Shanghai, on the 21st February, 1901, JOHANN AUGUST IFFLAND, of 1 M. Customs, aged 61 years.

At Shanghai, on the 22nd February, 1901, JOAQUIN FRANCISCO DE SENNA, aged 74 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 5th March, 1901

The new Praya Reclamation scheme, as modified in the letter of the Colonial Secretary of the 12th ult., provides, as we have seen, for an addition to the available land of this Colony of a strip of ground 520 feet wide and stretching from the Naval Yard to the Sugar Refinery at East Point, up to which limit it may be looked on, we think, as the final reclamation scheme. In front of the existing sea-face, from the Arsenal down to Messrs. JACKSON'S premises, there will be firstly an addition to the present Praya, making it up to 75 feet broad; secondly, a space, 120 feet deep, for the construction of Chinese houses; thirdly, a new road, 75 feet wide; fourthly, a strip of land, 225 feet deep, for godowns; and lastly, a new Eastern Praya, 75 feet deep. In addition to this, there may be a space cleared and levelled inland, on the site of the present Leighton Hill and Mount Caroline, on which may be constructed additional dwellings. The whole of the works, including the removal and re-erection of piers, and the extension formation, sewerage, and channeling of the proposed new streets and new

Praya wall and roadway, except on such portions of the foreshore as are situated in front of the Government properties, will be carried out by the Public Works Department at the cost of the Marine Lot owners; and the Government will not be called on to incur any expense at all, other than such as is involved, on account of the wall and reclamation in front of Government properties. Mr. CHATELAIN'S services as intermediary between the Government and the Marine Lot holders are accepted, and what he has to do is to persuade the latter to agree to the Government's demands. These are briefly that the holders shall constitute a general fund for defraying the cost of the works and shall bind themselves individually to take up whatever part is allotted to them of the general reclamation, each depositing as a guarantee 25 per cent. of the total value of the General Fund, which 25 per cent. will be forfeited to the Crown in event of a failure to take up the allotment. On the completion of the works each holder will be asked to take out a Crown Lease for his allotment, paying an Annual Crown Rent of \$200 per quarter acre. The leases will be for 99 years, with an option of renewal at a Crown Rent fixed by the Governor for the time being for a further term of 99 years. All costs of reclamation of land and compensations to landowners involved in the scheme will be paid by the Marine Lot owners. It is held that a premium of at least twenty-five cents a square foot should be paid to Government by holders for every foot of building land reclaimed and handed over to them. Finally the principle of sectional reclamation adopted in the case of the Western Praya reclamation will be followed, and the Lot holders will bear the expenses of a preliminary survey and estimate.

From the above it will be seen that the Government strikes a good bargain, for the gain in rateable area and future land sales will be very large, indeed, and the expenditure will be small. But the Marine Lot holders, too, having past history to guide them, and the ever increasing prosperity of the Colony to encourage them for the future, have little reason to hesitate. In the report, published this year and now to hand, of Hongkong in 1899, H.E. the Governor's concluding sentence will meet with general agreement. Sir HENRY BLAKE says: "The general condition of the Colony is most flourishing, and with the command of cheap labour, it gives promise of development into a great manufacturing centre."

There is a certainty that whatever land can be added to the island in close proximity to the centre of the Colony's activity must have a constantly mounting value as time goes on. With the restoration of peace in the Chinese Empire and the establishment of commercial facilities hitherto denied to foreigners, the volume of trade flowing toward Hongkong cannot but increase enormously. As matters stand now, we are not prepared to meet this increase by expansion on the island itself. Mr. CHATELAIN sets forth the way in which we can prepare ourselves to do so, and we feel confident that the Marine Lot holders will recognise that in supporting the scheme they will consent at the same time the Colony's interests and their own.

Three fresh cases of plague (Chinese) and three deaths were reported during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday.

The Portuguese gunboat *Zaire* left for Macao on Sunday night, and the French cruiser *Descares* yesterday for Ainay.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week shows that 308 non-Chinese and 78 Chinese visited the former institution, 124 non-Chinese and 3,744 Chinese the latter.

We have received No. 314 of the Annual Colonial Reports, being Sir Henry A. Blake's report on Hongkong for 1899, which was presented to the Houses of Parliament in January of this year. We shall take an early opportunity of referring to it.

It is probable that before long Hongkong will see the arrival of the first of a series of transports whose duty it will be to convey back to India the expeditionary force now in North China. We believe that as many as twenty transports are under orders to proceed to this port.

A boxing contest has been arranged for next Thursday at the Theatre between T. Armstrong (H.M.S. *Centurion*) and Joe Riley, of the United States. The affair should be a good one, for the contestants were matched to meet at Shanghai for \$1,800 and were only prevented by the departure of the *Centurion* from trying conclusions. The management will be in the hands of Mr. W. Walters; and beside the main events there will be three preliminary spars.

We omitted to mention in our account of the carrying of the *Centurion* on Saturday that every assistance possible was rendered to the two divers, Brodie and Johnson, by Dr. Gibson and Capt. A. W. Bowley, and that Dr. Gibson received an injury to his thumb in removing the mud from Brodie's mouth. Rumours were prevalent on Sunday evening that by the sinking of the Government dredger when the *Centurion* turned over several Chinese workmen lost their lives. These happily have proved unfounded, everyone being accounted for.

We hold over the account of the concert by the band of the German cruiser *Hansa* at the City Hall until to-morrow's issue.

A belated copy of the *P. & T. Times* for the 9th ult. states that the Settlement claimed by Italy at Tientsin is across the river and confronting the Japanese Concession, but somewhat overlapping the Russian claim.

The office and godown of Messrs. William Forbes & Co. at Tientsin were totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ult. The Australians, French, and Germans are said to have rendered splendid service in saving the adjoining buildings.

Before leaving France, Mgr. Favier, Roman Catholic Bishop of Peking, paid a visit to Angers in order to present to the family of Lieutenant Paul Henry, who was in command of the 30 French marines in the siege of the Peitang and was killed during its course, the flag which the young Lieutenant so bravely defended. The flag was pierced by 89 balls.

Harmston's Circus troupe left the harbour yesterday afternoon in the *S. S. Diamante* for Manila. Before his departure Col. Hicks, Agent for the Circus, called at this office and desired us to record the thanks of the Company to the Hongkong public for the kind and considerate patronage which had been extended to them during their stay in the Colony.

Peking orders of the 1st ult. had the following: "His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint His Majesty the German Emperor a Field Marshal in the British Army. The German Emperor sends 'greeting to the British Contingent from the Youngest Field Marshal.' The Joint-General in reply has sent a respectful salutation from the British Contingent."

Last evening Bertram the Great delighted the large audience that attended to witness his "marvellous" performance. He fully justified his claim as the premier conjuror of the age, for those in the house who had seen him at home were astounded with his new tricks. His performance with the playing cards was truly wonderful; his side talk and repartee kept the audience in continual laughter. His entertainment lasted two hours without a dull moment, unless the brief interval be included. Bertram the Great deserves and will undoubtedly receive a full house to-night. His final performance will be given on Wednesday, 6th inst. A fuller account will be given in our next issue.

A correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writing from Shanghai on the 20th ult. says: "During the last 30 days the Russians have sent into Shanghai Bridge Works, from outside the Wall Section, four 'locoms,' besides other rolling stock, in a state of absolute wreck. It is in evidence that the running powers of the Northern Line are rapidly drawing to a close, and unless handed to Mr. Kinder at once, another month will see the whole railway at a standstill. To those who have had the pleasure of passing over this well-kept-up and admirably constructed line only a short year ago, its present condition would be simply appalling. The wanton destruction of valuable property, the plundering and subsequent sale of useful stores by Russian soldiers, would bring tears of blood to the eyes of a east-iron joss."

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. W. Whitley, the well-known and much respected Manager of the Sperry Flour Company. His decease has come as a great shock to his friends, for it is but a few days ago that he was well and about. Last week, however, he developed symptoms of small-pox, and on Saturday morning was removed to the Government Hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock on Sunday evening. Since 1894 Mr. Whitley has managed the affairs of the Sperry Company here and has made for himself a large circle of friends, many of whom, with his fellow-members of the Victoria Lodge, attended the funeral at Happy Valley yesterday evening. Mr. Whitley's sudden death is additionally sad from the fact that his wife and niece are at present in Europe, while his daughter, the very recently widowed Mrs. Barber, has been in America for some months. The son of the deceased has only just returned to Hongkong. To him and to the other members of the family we offer our respectful sympathy.

Yesterday morning about eight o'clock two Chinese were killed and four others severely bruised and shaken by the collapse of a house at 158, Hollywood Road. The police were informed of the accident, and a relief party was at once despatched to the scene under charge of Chief Inspector Mackie, who was assisted by Inspector McNab and Sergeant Garrod. An old woman, in the second storey, was the first to be rescued, she, save for a few bruises and a severe shaking, being uninjured. A young girl and boy, also uninjured, were taken out from the first storey. On the ground floor, where the mass of falling material had landed with a crash, the casualties were naturally expected to be more serious, and when the debris was turned over two dead bodies, one that of a woman and the other that of a man, were found. Four more occupants of the ruined house—one man, two women, and one boy—had escaped with slight injuries, and were sent to hospital. An examination of the architectural features of the fallen house left no room for wonder at the accident, or conjecture as to its cause. The building material consisted of old Chinese blue bricks held together by layers of weak mortar. The joints or beams for the support of the roof and floors had a hold on each side of not more than four inches, and some of the beams rested only upon the mortar. Again, the adjoining house was being demolished, and the operations had evidently weakened the already insufficient supports of the house at No. 158, causing it to come down with a run.

A case of bubonic plague was discovered at Ipoh, Perak, on the 19th ult.

Major Daly, I.M.S., has been appointed Base Store-keeper, China Field Force.

News has been received in Shanghai that the Poito is open, and the first steamers for the North were to leave on Saturday last.

During the China New Year holidays at Singapore, the home cricket club beat Selangor, after an exciting match, by one wicket.

The Hon. C. W. S. Kynnersley, C.M.G., Resident-Councillor, Penang, has been appointed to be Acting Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

Mr. Robert Brough's Company was due in Singapore last week and on the 27th ult. was put on *The Tyranny of Tears*, and on the 28th *Dandy Dick*.

The new German guns which have been issued to the Army have been adversely criticised in influential quarters, and it is stated that the defects complained of will be remedied before they are sent to India.

An urgent telegram arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin on the 27th ult. announcing that all the lighters commandeered by the military authorities from the Taku and Lighter Co. and others had been returned to their owners.

H. E. the Viceroy of India will leave Calcutta on the 27th March, and after his shooting expedition in Nepal Terai will arrive at Simla during the third week of April. Lady Curzon will leave for England per *S. S. India* from Bombay on the 23rd March.

A new battalion of United States Marines is being formed at the Marine Barracks in Brooklyn for service in China. The term of enlistment of the Marines now in the Far East will shortly expire, and the Brooklyn battalion is to be despatched immediately.

The chartered transport *Saint Bede* is now en route from Manila to San Francisco, with the first cargo of hemp to cross the Pacific from the Philippine Islands to that port. She will carry 5,000 bales to San Francisco, and 1,000 to Portland, Oregon.

A Wuhu despatch, according to the *N. C. Daily News*, reports the subsidence of the mud at the "Eyekow" (Huichow) wharf in that port on the 16th ult. for a distance of half a mile. Although considerable property and goods were precipitated into the Yangtze, fortunately no lives were lost by the catastrophe.

Lancashire is said to be doing well on orders for Japan. Besides warships from Barrow-in-Furness, and carrier pigeons from Farnworth, near Bolton, twenty modern powerful locomotives are now being built at Patricroft, near Manchester, for the Japanese Government, by Messrs. Nasmyth, Wilson and Co. at their Bridgewater foundry.

The *N. C. Daily News* quotes from a letter announcing the deaths of a number of missionaries hitherto unaccounted for. Two Chinese lately arrived from Kueilancheng report the massacre of Mr. and Mrs. Olson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Noren, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. A. E. Palm, Miss E. Ericson, Mr. and Mrs. Hellberg, Mr. Wahlstedt, Mr. and Mrs. Bingmark and two children, Miss A. Gustafson, Mr. and Mrs. Lundberg and two children, Miss Clara Hall, Mr. O. Forsberg, and Mr. C. Blomberg. The dates of the massacres are not given.

In connection with the despatch of the *Ocean* to the China Station, and the rumour that the *Canopus* will also follow, a service paper at home says that the point to be noted is our utter inability to restore the Mediterranean fleet to its normal strength by sending out even one first-class battleship to replace the *Ocean*. This inability is due to the protracted delays in shipbuilding and the scandalously slow production of armament. Millions voted have not been expended, and now come the pinch and the humiliation, and also the danger of being thus unprepared for an ordinary emergency. In an interval of six weeks, the *Implacable* may be ready for service. Meanwhile the Mediterranean fleet is left short of a battleship.

When winter clothing was being provided for the China Expeditionary Force, observes the *Indian Daily News*, it was found that but few *poshteees*, or sheepskin coats, could be obtained at Peshawar and Quetta, as the Ameer of Kabul had placed an embargo on their exportation from Afghanistan. This action was quite in accordance with the short-sighted fiscal policy of His Highness, who has created monopolies in most of the goods ordinarily carried by caravans to and from India. An advertisement in the newspapers now announces that the Ameer "permits to open the sale" of Kabul *poshteees* through his special agent in Peshawar. It is some satisfaction, adds our contemporary, to know that the demand has slackened off, and that prices have fallen in consequence.

A Paris journal, the *Debate*, characterises as "almost a fresh invasion of French rights" Herr von Muhlberg's assertion in the Reichstag that Germany is entitled and bound to protect German missionaries in China. As for Herr Fischer's resolution calling on the Government to insist on the protection of the Powers for Christianity, the *Debate* appeals to the Pope's repeated recognitions of the French protectorate, and states that France will continue to protect missionaries of all nationalities. Germany, it maintains, would commit an enormous blunder in acting on Herr Lieber's proposal, for it is evident that France could no longer join in the common work if the rights and privileges always enjoyed by her in the Far East were impaired.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, 3rd March, 4.35 p.m.

DE WET ESCAPES WITH LOSS.

De Wet has got clear from Cape Colony after having lost 200 prisoners.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 3rd March, 4.35 p.m.

RETURN OF THE KING.

King Edward returned to England after his visit to Germany.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market is inactive.

Prices are:—Spot, 5½d. per lb. for August and September delivery, 4½d. for October and November. New York rates have declined in sympathy with Liverpool weakness. Manchester reports that Eastern trade is depressed.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 1st March.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army estimates for the coming year are £87,915,000, including £58,230,000 for war services. The total force is 450,000 men against 420,000. The memorandum states that 220,000 men are on the permanent establishment, the balance being temporary additions due to the war. The permanent additions include the formation of garrison battalions for the Mediterranean, the reorganization of the Medical Service and a new system of clothing throughout the army.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Washington Senate has passed laws establishing the President's authority in the Philippines and conferring autonomy to Cuba subject to the United States suzerainty and the cession of naval stations. The Cuban native Commission now sitting in Havana rejects these conditions absolutely.

OUTRAGE IN BOWEN ROAD.

EUROPEAN ATTACKED AND ROBBED.

Highway robbery with violence has been of frequent occurrence during the past month or two, the victim in every instance being a Chinaman. The immunity of Europeans from this popular form of outrage is no longer a fact, however. On Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, Mr. P. Esrom, of the Eastern Asiatic Trading Company, who has but recently arrived in the colony, was walking along Bowen Road, when, at a point just above the Cemetery, he was attacked by two Chinamen, who set upon him from behind. Mr. Esrom was partly stunned by the blows he received, and fell. The robbers—for such they were—then snatched his gold watch and chain, value \$35, and made off the way they had come. The unfortunate gentleman was found lying on the roadway soon afterwards by a sailor, who took him to No. 2 Police Station, where an account of the outrage was given to Inspector Fox. The mere facts that Bowen Road is comparatively well frequented and that discovery was imminent at any moment may be accepted as the reason why the robbers did not complete their daring work and search Mr. Esrom, who carried nearly \$300 in his pockets. The police have been successful in recovering the watch and chain from a pawnshop where the article were pledged for a very small sum. In the face of arms by Europeans becomes almost a necessity.

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS.

A general meeting of members of the Hongkong Rifle Association was held at the Volunteer Headquarters (by kind permission of Lieut. Col. Sir J. W. Carrington, Kt., C.M.G.) yesterday evening. Sir John Carrington (President) occupied the chair.

Mr. M. S. MORTON, honorary treasurer and honorary secretary, presented the report and statement of accounts. He added that the report had already been sent out to every individual member, so that they had all seen it. The CHAIRMAN, proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said he thought they would see that on the whole the accounts were satisfactory. They took over a balance of \$823.73 compared with over a balance of \$677.14 which was brought forward from 1899. The expenses seemed to have been kept well within limit, and he supposed the receipts might be considered as satisfactory. He thought they were very much indebted to Mr. Northcote for his trouble in combining the offices of honorary treasurer and honorary secretary and discharging them so efficiently.

Mr. SAUNDERS seconded and the motion was carried. On the motion of Mr. NORTHCOTE, seconded by Mr. McGRATH FORBES, Sir John Carrington was re-elected president.

The following were elected as the committee:—Mr. A. Watson, Quartermaster-Sergeant Blair, Mr. Mackenzie, Armourer-Sergeant Blair, Sergeant Bowery, Major Chapman, and Sergeant Lamont.

Mr. Northcote goes home on leave on the 22nd inst., and consequently, on the motion of Mr. SAUNDERS, seconded by Sergeant F. BOWERY, Mr. A. Mackenzie was elected honorary treasurer and secretary.

Mr. NORTHCOTE observed that owing to the naval meeting there would be no competition on Saturday next. Several suggestions were made with regard to the Easter Meeting, and the secretary promised to bring them before the committee.

THE P. & O. S.S. "PLASSY."

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Plassy*, which left the harbour on Sunday for Shanghai, is the latest addition to the Company's magnificent fleet of vessels, and is on her maiden voyage to the Far East. She was built at Caird's, of Greenock, and was, as far as the marine architecture of the British Isles is concerned, the first-born vessel of this century. From the time her lines were laid down till she left her cradle and glided majestically into the waters of the Clyde, was but a few months, and her speedy construction has this additional merit that she possesses all the appointments for immediate conversion into a troop or auxiliary commerce destroyer in troublous times, as well as every modern appliance necessary for accelerating the transit of freight in times of peace. She is a sister ship to the *Assaye* and the *Sabrosa*, with the exception that she possesses in point of internal detail a variety of improvements, all of which tend to the comfort and well-being of her passengers. Her bilge keels have the effect of steadying her to a remarkable degree, and although on the passage out she met with heavy N. W. gales in the Bay of Biscay, and strong N. E. monsoons in the Indian Ocean with a fierce monsoon through the China Sea, there was an absence of that incessant roll which renders life at sea so particularly unpleasant at times. Indeed, the heavy weather the *Plassy* experienced on her way out was ample test of her fitness for the particular trade for which she has been designed. Without driving her a speed of 14½ knots an hour on an average was obtained, some two and a half knots less than that indicated on her trial trip. She left Singapore at half-past six on the evening of Sunday week, and was just five days coming up to the Quarantine Ground. Her engines are triple-expansion, and she carries electric dynamo lights which light up the vessel throughout. She exhibits electric side-lights and double electric masthead lights, and on her triple decks, in addition to eleven life-boats, a steam launch with a speed of ten knots, and two cutters, she has eight collapsible boats for the better security of her passengers in case of need. For taking cargo on board she has, in addition to eight modern cranes, two of them lifting five tons each, and the remaining six bearing two and a half tons each, and working simultaneously, an enormous movable derrick capable of lifting 2½ tons. She is a three-decker, her main or troop deck running fore and aft with sixteen-inch scuttles right round. Her hurricane deck affords a magnificent promenade for passengers, who can patrol four or five abreast with ease. On the fore side is the Captain's stateroom, the internal fittings of which have nothing to be desired. On the after part companions lead into the music rooms, first and second saloons, libraries, berths, lavatories, &c. The boat-deck is also an welcome addition to the space reserved for the recreation enjoyment of her passengers, and throughout the design has been to utilise every available inch of deck space for the extension of her passenger and freight traffic.

The *Plassy* is 450½ feet in length, 54½ feet in width, and 35½ feet depth of hold. Her gross tonnage is 7,405. She is commanded by Capt. C. F. PRESTON, R.N.R., who, being in possession of the necessary Admiralty warrant, flies the Blue Ensign. The selection of Capt. Preston to the command of the company's hoarsest of the century is both judicious and well-deserved. From boyhood upwards, he has spent a life time in the service of the Company. He ploughed the China seas in the old sailing ship days when the *Haddington* used to be the star of the clippers in the early sixties and ere the seventies had lashed her look command under canvas, and successfully navigated his clipper vessel through typhoons and storms innumerable between the home ports and Yokohama, Foochow, Hongkong, and Bangkok. At the close of the tea-days, and with the advent of steam, Capt. Preston still continued to run on the China coast, and has seen twelve years of active service. For four years he sailed constantly between Yokohama and Hongkong, and for a long time had a command on the Bombay and China line. He has become quite popular with P. & O. passengers, and is the holder of several valuable gifts tendered by grateful passengers for kindness and consideration shown them while at sea. The remaining officers of the vessel are—Mr. Anderson, R.N.R., chief officer; Mr. Stanley, R.N.R., 2nd officer; Mr. Feakes, R.N.R., third officer; Mr. Nicholl, R.N.R., fourth officer; Mr. Bestler, R.N.R., fifth officer; Mr. Williamson, chief engineer; Mr. Dast, steward-in-charge; and Dr. Haughton-Brown, the medical adviser.

The *Plassy* has accommodation for 130 first class, and 72 second class passengers, and has proceeded North with a general cargo for the China and Japan ports.

FOOTBALL.

In the match to-day between the H.K.A.F.C. v. 25th Co. E.D. R.G.A. the following will play for the Club:—C. T. Kaw, C. H. P. Hay, H. Pickney, A. E. Porter, J. C. Bonnar, E. Henderson, J. E. Lee, Lieut. Clapham, J. F. Noble, J. Skotte, and another.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. P. steamer *Duke of Fife* sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong on the 2nd inst. The Imperial German Mail steamer *Stuttgart*, carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 4th ult., left Singapore on Sunday, the 3rd inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about Friday evening, the 8th inst. The N. Y. K. steamer *Tosa Maru* (American Line) left Shimoda for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 7th inst. The N. G. I. steamer *Bisagno* left Singapore for this port on the 2nd inst., and may be expected here on or about the 9th inst.

CHANGE DOINGS.

The morrow of February Settlement, Hongkong, 1901.

In spite of the intervening Chinese New Year Holidays, exceptional activity has prevailed on the Bourse in the past month, the business done being of a varied and general character, and all good investments claiming more or less attention. Facilities also were more readily obtainable than heretofore, though the terms demanded may still be considered somewhat stiff. The chief feature of the month has been the steady and increasing non-local demand for sound securities, indicating that outside capital is being attracted and finds a good market here.

The settlement, a comparatively small one, had, owing to the Races, to be gone through piecemeal, but passed off without the slightest hitch. The upward movement in the early part of the month was maintained all through-out the month, and substantial advances may be noted all round, while realisations over the settlement showed margins on the right side.

Banks were taken off the market in very large quantities for the North, leaving very few cash shares in local hands and causing a rise from 350 per cent. and div. to 348 per cent. ex div. and very scarce at that. On time, a few lots changed hands for March and April, the highest price paid for the first month being 355 per cent. ex div. The meeting of shareholders took place on the 16th ult. The Chairman's proposal to pay to the staff 10 per cent. bonus on their salaries, was deservingly received with general approval by all present, for a more hard-working, zealous, and courteous staff it is certainly hard to find. Both the chairman and the secretary of the report alluded to the great importance of strengthening the Reserve Fund. In this view, of course, they may rest assured they have the unanimous support of the whole body of shareholders, but, after making the necessary provision for that purpose, it does seem to the lay mind, that the amount "carried forward" is a little out of proportion, as compared with the amount paid in dividend, and that a slightly better balance might have been given to the shareholders out of it.

Insurance shares still remain neglected, only a few small lots changing hands, viz. China Traders at \$55, China Fires at \$84, and Hongkong Fires at \$115. I cannot understand why these securities receive such scant attention from investors, as some of them, such as Unions, Hongkong Fires, China Traders, give really handsome and safe returns at their present values.

Dock shares have been the dominant stock of the month. After the January settlement, when they closed very firm at 630 per cent., they kept advancing very rapidly, and in a few days rose to 655 per cent., when there was a slight reaction, the rate falling back to 645 per cent., and shares remaining on offer without meeting with any response. As the day of the meeting (25th), however, drew near, a demand for shares again sprang up, gradually forcing the rate up to 660 per cent. ex div., and, at the close, is still unmet. A fair business was also done on time, up to May, at different rates. The shareholders hailed with satisfaction the decision of the Directors to increase the bonus by 4 per cent., which was as unexpected as it was welcome. It was, of course, well known that the Company had had a remarkably good half-year, but it was thought that any increase in the bonus would come after the sub-division of the shares had become an accomplished fact.

In the Shipping line a very large business has been done. Indo-China was booked for the North, which was a keen buyer of cash shares and paid as high as \$118, this being the top point of the month. On time, too, a fair number of shares changed hands locally, \$117 to \$119 for March, \$118 to \$121 for April, and \$120 to \$122 for June having been paid. Latterly, a weaker feeling is apparent, shares offering at \$116 not meeting with any response. Steamboats also came in for a fair share of attention, touching \$354 ex div., but the demand soon died out, and the price fell back to \$344. Sellers. A report got about that a return of a portion of the capital was contemplated by this Company, but it turned out to be premature; the idea did not seem to find favour in leading business circles. Douglas has advanced from \$45 to \$48, but holders cannot be tempted to part, as the majority of them have paid high rates for their shares.

China Sugars.—It is always the unexpected that happens with these shares. For some time past it was generally known that the company had had a bad year, and that hardly any dividend was to be expected. This impression naturally had the effect of keeping the shares in the background, and even venturous spirits fought shy of them. It now turns out that the Company has not been so unfortunate, but has in fact done very well, particularly in exchange, and a good dividend may be confidently looked forward to. The proposed increase of duty in Japan, to which I alluded last month, has also, for the present, enabled the Refinery to work its full capacity. There is, therefore, quite a boom in these shares, and they have risen from \$122 to \$136.

Kowloon Wharves, after wavering between \$92 and \$94, close with a strong enquiry at \$95.

Hongkong Lands, in the early part of the month, touched \$202, but gradually weakened and fell back to \$194. They have now again recovered, there being buyers at \$199. A good many shares were booked on time as follows: \$202 to \$205 for April; \$203 to \$206 for May; and \$207 to \$209 for June.

Hongkong Hotels have been a quiet but steady, small business having been done at last quotation.

There is no change to be noted in the following shares: Cements, Electric, Humphreys Estates, West Point, Watkins, and Watsons,

in all of which some small business has been done.

Mining.—Under this head business is almost at a standstill. The Panjion Company has made a call of \$1 per share, which has been met by the shareholders, but with a rather heavy heart. The Directors of the Jebleu Company have decided to increase the capital by a new issue of 15,000 shares, at par, thus bringing up the total number of shares to 60,000. It is doubtful, however, whether the majority of shareholders will think it worth their while to apply for this new issue, as shares are obtainable at par in the open market. Rails have experienced a rather heavy drop, from \$47 to \$37, but close firmer at \$38.

ESA.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 4th March.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE), AND A SPECIAL JURY.

HERBERT PRICE, TRADING AS H. PRICE AND CO., V. LUM SIN SANG.

In this case the plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be ordered specifically to perform an agreement and to grant a lease to him in accordance with the terms of the said agreement.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Mounsey and Lutton) for the defendant.

The jury were Messrs. Thos. Arncliffe (foreman), Mr. D. B. Wilson, Mr. D. B. Wilson, Mr. A. S. Shielton, Mr. G. Shewen, Mr. K. Leigh, and Mr. A. Shielton.

Mr. T. F. Hough's name was called, but he was excused on his stating that he was employed on certain Government work, which, if he appeared in the box that day, must be neglected.

The Foreman intimated that before the case commenced the jury would like to have an allowance at the rate of \$10 a day each.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Pollock.—The plaintiff in this case is Mr. Herbert Price.

Mr. Francis.—Would your Lordship have the pleadings read in the first instance?

His Lordship.—I think it would be best to read the pleadings.

Mr. Pollock.—I will read to you first of all the pleadings in this case before opening. The petition of the plaintiff is as follows:—

1. The plaintiff is a wine merchant trading at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the colony of Hongkong, under the style or firm name of H. Price & Co.

2. The defendant is a gentleman residing in the Portuguese colony of Macao.

3. On about the 15th day of April, 1900, an agreement was concluded between the plaintiff and the defendant, whereby the defendant agreed to grant to the plaintiff a lease of the following premises for the following periods and at the following rents, namely:—

(1) A godown at No. 11, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, from the 1st May, 1900, to the 28th February, 1902, at a monthly rent of fifty dollars, free of taxes, and

(2) The premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, then occupied by the plaintiff in his said business of H. Price & Co. For a term of three years from the 1st day of July, 1900, at a monthly rent of \$800, free of taxes.

It was also part of the said agreement that the defendant as landlord should pay the sum of sixty dollars in respect of any painting and lime-washing or colour-washing which should thereafter be executed upon the said premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, but that any expenditure over and above the said sum of sixty dollars which should be incurred in lime-washing and repainting, etc., the said premises should be paid by the said tenant.

4. The agreement which is referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph hereof was not signed by the defendant or by any one on his behalf. The plaintiff, however, relies upon the following six acts or parts performance, and each of them as to taking this case out of the Statute of Frauds, namely:—

(1) The admission by the defendant of the plaintiff into possession of the said godown in pursuance of the said agreement.

(2) The acceptance by the defendant from the plaintiff of rent for the said godown at the rate of fifty dollars a month free of taxes, being the rate stipulated by the said agreement.

(3) The expenditure of money by the plaintiff upon the faith of the said agreement with the knowledge of and without objection by the defendant in altering and enlarging his (the plaintiff's) office in the said premises No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

(4) The expenditure of money by the plaintiff upon the faith of the said agreement with the knowledge of and without objection by the defendant in altering and enlarging his (the plaintiff's) office in the said premises No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

(5) The defendant wrongfully refuses to specifically perform the said agreement for a lease. The plaintiff, therefore, humbly prays:—

(1) That the defendant may be ordered by this honourable Court to specifically perform the aforesaid agreement and to grant a lease to the plaintiff in accordance with the terms of the said agreement.

(2) That the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff his costs of suit.

(3) That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as to this honourable Court may seem meet.

The defendant's answer is as follows:—

1. The defendant admits the statements in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the petition to be true.

2. In answer to paragraph 3 of the petition the defendant admits that some time in the month of April last a verbal agreement was concluded between the plaintiff and the defendant by which the defendant agreed to let to the plaintiff and the plaintiff agreed to take on lease for 22 months from the 1st May, 1900, at a monthly rental of \$50, two-thirds of a godown at No. 16, Queen's Road Central (incorrectly described in the petition as No. 11, Queen's Road Central), the remaining portion of the said godown being in possession of Messrs. David and Co. The plaintiff has since entered into occupation of the said two-thirds godown and has paid rent therefor. The defendant denies that he in April last or at any time entered into any agreement, verbal or written, with the plaintiff to let to the plaintiff for three

years from the 1st July, 1900, the premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, then in the possession and occupation of the plaintiff as his place of business either alone or together with any other premises. The defendant denies that he at any time entered into any agreement to pay the sum of \$80, or any sum of money, to the plaintiff in respect of any such work or upon any condition.

The defendant did agree with the plaintiff that in the event of the plaintiff taking the said premises upon lease from the defendant for two years from the 1st July last he (the defendant) would at his own expense colour-wash the said premises, but would not paint or repair them. The plaintiff was then in the occupation of the premises as tenant of the defendant under a lease which expired on the 30th June last, and was bound by his said lease to keep the interior thereof painted and repaired, and to deliver up the same at the end of his time in a good, clean, tenantable and proper state of repair and amendment.

3. In further reply to the said paragraph the defendant says that the plaintiff was negotiating with the defendant for a lease of the said premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, but the said negotiations fell through, and no agreement was ever entered into by the plaintiff with the defendant in respect of the said premises, because the defendant refused to let the said premises to the plaintiff for a longer period than two years from the 1st July, 1900, and the plaintiff refused to accept a lease for any shorter period than three years.

4. In reply to paragraph 4 of the petition, the defendant denies that there was ever any agreement for a lease, written or verbal, between him and the plaintiff which included in its terms the said premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central. The admission of the plaintiff to the possession of the godown at No. 10, Queen's Road Central, and the payment of rent therefor (which the defendant admits) were in pursuance of an agreement confined in its terms wholly and solely to the said godown. The defendant does not know and cannot admit that the plaintiff has spent money in levelling and colour-washing and painting of the premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, and in altering and enlarging his (the plaintiff's) office therein, and in extending the electric light therein, it has not been on the faith of any agreement between the plaintiff and defendant, nor has it been on the knowledge or consent of the defendant that such work has been done or money expended.

5. In further reply to the said paragraph 4 of the petition, the defendant says that if the plaintiff has expended money (which the defendant does not admit) upon the colour-washing and painting of the premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, and in altering and enlarging his (the plaintiff's) office therein, and in extending the electric light therein, it has not been on the faith of any agreement between the plaintiff and defendant, nor has it been on the knowledge or consent of the defendant that such work has been done or money expended.

6. Lastly the defendant says that negotiations between the plaintiff and defendant for the leasing of the part godown at No. 10, and for leasing of the premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, were separate and independent negotiations commencing at different times depending upon different sets of circumstances, and such negotiations would have resulted in two separate agreements, not in one, at different rents and for different terms.

Mr. Pollock, continuing, said that these were the pleadings which had been filed, and he would now explain to the jury as shortly as he could the points at issue between the parties, although he was sorry to say that he was afraid he would have to occupy some little part of their time, but he thought he ought to put before them generally the details of the case. The plaintiff was asking the defendant for the specific performance of an agreement which was come to between the plaintiff and the defendant, through the defendant's agent, a man called Chan Shun, for the lease by the defendant to the plaintiff of godown No. 10, which was erroneously described in the petition as No. 11, Queen's Road Central, from the 1st May, 1900, to the 28th February, 1902, at a monthly rent of fifty dollars, free of taxes, and also a lease of the premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, for a term of three years from the 1st July, 1900, at a monthly rent of \$800, free of taxes. With regard to the circumstances of the case, the plaintiff had been for some time past carrying on business as a wine-merchant at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, and he was in possession of these in the month of January, 1900, under a lease which had been granted to him of these premises for a term of three years from the 1st July, 1897, to the 30th June, 1900. The original rent reserved by that lease was a rent of \$204 a month free of taxes, but the landlord made an addition at the back part of Mr. Price's premises and incurred some expenditure in doing that. In consequence it was agreed between the plaintiff and his landlord that the original rent of \$204 free of taxes should be increased to \$227.50 free of taxes. That lease of No. 12 was to have expired in the ordinary course on the 30th June, 1900. About the middle of January, 1900, the plaintiff heard from his godown keeper that the godown at No. 10, Queen's Road Central, situated conveniently near to the plaintiff's premises, being only divided from them by an alley-way some 10 feet wide, was to let. The plaintiff went over to see it and proposed to the defendant's agent that a lease should be granted to him for it for a period of five years from the 1st July, 1900, and that the defendant should also grant him a new lease of his office premises at No. 12 for a period of five years from the same date. The plaintiff in fact No. 12 and a lease of the godown at No. 10 for a period of five years from the 1st July, 1900. The jury would hear when the evidence came to be given that the plaintiff gave the defendant's agent most clearly to understand that the godown at No. 10 would be of no use whatever to him unless he could obtain a fresh lease of his office premises at No. 12. When he made this proposal the plaintiff mentioned that the rent of No. 12 was \$227.50 a month, and suggested that if the lease was renewed the rent should be the same as before. The defendant's agent, at Macao, was asked the plaintiff that the defendant could not let him have a term of five years, but that he could let him have a lease for three years, and that he could not let him have the premises at so low a rent as he had been paying heretofore. The plaintiff then asked the defendant's agent how much more rent the defendant expected him to pay. The agent communicated with the defendant and then reported that an additional \$100 a month was required. The plaintiff objected to pay such a large additional rent, and notified the defendant's agent of the fact, and the agent again referred to the defendant at Macao, subsequently reporting to the plaintiff that the defendant would grant him a new lease for No. 12 for three years at \$300 a month, including taxes. With this offer the plaintiff closed. That arrangement was come to some time in the middle of February, 1900, but no writings of any description were interchanged between the parties. At that time, because the parties had not been able to come

to terms as regarded the renting by the plaintiff of the godown at No. 10, the defendant notified the plaintiff through his agent that he could get a higher rent for the godown at No. 10 than the plaintiff was willing to pay. Some-where about this time the agent notified the plaintiff for the first time that the defendant could not let plaintiff have the whole of the godown at No. 10, but that he could have two-thirds of the godown, the other one-third being required by Messrs. David and Company for their business. He should explain to the jury that the defendant's son was at that time concerned to Messrs. David and Company. A certain amount of haggling took place with regard to the rent of this godown. The agent asked a higher rent than the plaintiff was disposed to pay. The plaintiff would tell the jury that all through he stuck to the same offer with regard to this two-thirds of the godown at No. 10—that he would pay a rent of \$50 a month, inclusive of taxes, and no more. One reason why the plaintiff was unwilling to pay a high rent for the two-thirds of this godown at No. 10 was that inasmuch as only two-thirds of the godown could be let to him he would be compelled to continue to keep on a godown in Dundell Street which he was renting from Messrs. Bolles and Company. After certain amount of haggling between the parties in which the agent reduced the rent to certain extent but would not come down to \$50 a month free of taxes which the plaintiff had offered for two-thirds of the godown, it seemed to have occurred to the agent that perhaps he might get a better rent than the plaintiff was willing to pay by putting up a notice that two-thirds of his godown was to let. Accordingly the agent had notices both in English and Chinese posted at the corner of the alley-way in Queen's Road Central. These notices remained up for some considerable time. Ultimately, nobody having come forward to offer a better rent than the one the plaintiff had offered, the agent told the plaintiff that he could have a lease of two-thirds of godown No. 10 at a rent of \$50 a month free of taxes. At the same time the agent notified the plaintiff that he could not let him have the godown on a three years' lease, but only from the 1st May, 1900, to February 28th, 1902, inasmuch as Messrs. David's lease for the other third would expire on the latter date, and the defendant was naturally desirous that the lease for the two-thirds should expire at the same time, so that after this the godown might be let as a whole. The parties having come to an agreement as to the granting of a new lease for No. 12 and as to the rent to be paid for two-thirds of No. 10, the plaintiff received a suggestion which he had previously thrown out to the defendant's agent, namely, that if he took a fresh lease in respect of No. 12 for a period of three years the defendant should do the premises up. The agent referred this matter to the defendant, and afterwards called in a contractor to make an estimate of the cost of doing up the premises at No. 12. The contractor roughly estimated the cost of what Mr. Price wished to be done at from \$110 to \$120. The agent said that this was too much, and by way of compromise the plaintiff offered to do the work himself if the agent on behalf of the defendant would allow him \$30, and this the agent assented to. The plaintiff's godown keeper, a man named Chan Chai, then went with the agent to David and Company's office for the purpose of drawing up the terms of the agreement arrived at. A document was drawn up in Chinese in accordance with these terms and handed to Mr. Price. The latter, it having been translated to him, wrote a letter accepting the same. The defendant, in December, 1899, notified the plaintiff to pay his rent to his son, who was co-proprietor for Messrs. David and Son, and in consequence Mr. Price, when he wrote agreeing to the document, addressed the letter to the son. Apart from that when the defendant's agent came in to collect the rent Mr. Price asked him when he was going to let him have his new lease. The agent replied that the drawing up of the lease and paying for the same were Mr. Price's business. Mr. Price dissented from this as it was not in accordance with the custom of the Colony. Hence the delay which ensued. Mr. Pollock proceeded to deal with the acts of part performance mentioned in the petition, adding that the plaintiff distinctly informed the defendant's agent of the expense he was incurring.

The plaintiff then entered the box, and had not concluded his evidence when the Court rose.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 4th March.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

GAMBLING AT THE PEAK.

A Chinese woman was charged with being the keeper of a common gaming house on the 3rd inst. at Victoria Peak, and eleven chair coolies were charged with gambling there on the same date.

Sergeant Clark, who made the arrests, gave evidence as to finding the first defendant presiding over the "school" and the others playing. The first defendant was fined \$10 or three weeks' hard labour, and the remainder were fined to the extent of 82 or 8 days each, all implements of gambling to be forfeited to the Crown. The fines were paid.

STEALING FROM AN AMAL. An Elgin Street coolie denied stealing jewellery to the value of about \$2 from an amal on the 3rd inst.

The complainant said she left the jewellery on a table in a room for a walk. When she returned the articles had disappeared. Suspecting the defendant, she had him searched, when the missing property dropped out of his cap.

His Worship sent him to prison for three weeks with hard labour.

WAGLAN LIGHT-KEEPER CHARGED WITH THEFT. Ng Hin, lately keeper of the light on Waglan Island, was charged with stealing Government property in the shape of half-a-pint of kerosene oil on the 2nd inst. He denied the charge.

Mr. William Robinson, master of the Steamer Stanley, who lodged the complaint, said he saw the oil coming from the defendant's box, and arrested him. Complainant could not say positively to whom the oil belonged.

His Worship dismissed the case.

SUNDAY CHARGES. Thomas Hudson and John McDonald, of the sailing ship *Nivelle*, were respectively charged with being drunk and disorderly and drunk and incapable on the public street on Sunday.

Both pleaded guilty, and the former was fined \$5 or 14 days, the latter \$2 or 8 days. They went to prison.

CHARGING A JAPANESE WOMAN. James Watt, a seaman on the s.s. *Keloidale*, denied that he assaulted a boatwoman at Praya Central on the 3rd inst.

The complainant said the defendant got into her boat at about eight o'clock on Sunday night, and asked to be taken to his ship. She rowed him about the Harbour until about midnight, then he wanted to know where she was taking him, and kicked her on the month. The defendant was very drunk.

A fine of \$5 or 14 days' hard labour was imposed.

BEFORE MR. KEMP.

SNATCHING A PURSE.

Chau Kwong, of no occupation, pleaded not guilty to snatching a purse containing \$2.70 from the person of a bricklayer on the 2nd inst. P. C. Brown stated that he saw the defendant run past him in Jarvis Street, followed by two men, who called out to him to "stop the thief." Witness gave chase and arrested the defendant, but no purse was found in his possession.

The complainant said he was watching some drunken men in Queen's Road West, when his purse was suddenly snatched from him. He turned round, and seeing the defendant running away, immediately followed in pursuit.

His Worship passed sentence of 7 days' hard labour.

DISOBEYING HIS MASTER'S ORDERS. Mr. William Farmer, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, summoned his private ricksha coolie for unlawfully disobeying his lawful and reasonable orders on the 2nd inst.

The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$3 or 14 days' hard labour. The fine was paid.

MUSIC HATH CHARM. Chu Shang, cook, with others not in custody, was charged with assaulting the complainant, a musician, at 4, Wa Lane, on the 2nd inst. He denied it.

It transpired from the evidence that the complainant, and some girls were having a "sing-song," and that the attention of the defendant and several of his friends was attracted thereby. They invited themselves to the concert, and not content with merely standing at the door, asked, or rather demanded, to be accommodated with a room. The complainant obligingly showed the party into one, but it did not suit their hypercritical taste, and the defendant stated his intention of sitting in another which happened to be already occupied. The complainant pointed out this fact to the defendant, who waxed wrath, and picking up a saucer, threw it at the complainant, cutting his cheek.

A fine of \$5, or 14 days' hard labour, was inflicted. The fine was paid.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamer *Siam*, sailed on the 12th Feb. For Havre:—2 cases silks, 2 cases basketware, 6 cases China ink, 8 cases human hair, 20 cases paper, 29 cases blackwoodware, 36 cases China ware, 100 cases bambooware, 137 bales canvas, 403 pkgs. tea, 888 rolls matting. For Hongkong:—318 rolls matting. For Havre and/or Hamburg:—7 cases blackwoodware, 30 bales canvas, 32 cases paper, 44 cases China ware, 83 cases human hair, 273 rolls mats, 300 cases staranised. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—25 cases bristles. For Hamburg:—1 case silks, 2 cases bambooware, 1 case lacquerware, 5 cases sandries, 8 cases bamboo, 8 cases blackwoodware, 12 cases curries, 13 cases China ware, 16 bales rattanware, 19 cases human hair, 20 cases stickies, 58 cases wood oil, 94 rolls matting, 100 cases canvas, 140 bales rattanware, 150 bales rattanware, 175 cases staranised, 310 cases fire crackers, 323 bales canvas, 636 bales feathers, 1000 bales broken canvas. For Hamburg and/or London:—70 bales straw-braid, 150 bales bambooware, 343 pkgs. cases. For Hamburg and/or London and/or Antwerp:—140 bales feathers. For Hamburg and/or Antwerp:—109 bales feathers. For Antwerp:—1 box cones, 1 box handkerchiefs, 12 bales canvas, 22 cases China ware, 50 pkgs. rattanware. For Rotterdam:—5 cases cigars, 20 pkgs. cases, 250 bales broken canvas. For Copenhagen:—250 bales broken canvas. For Copenhagen:—250 bales broken canvas. For Copenhagen:—250 bales broken canvas.

For Oporto:—1 case China ware. For New York:—20 cases essential oil.

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INSPECTION IS SOLICITED. Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [37]

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 6th Mar.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 20th Mar.
MANILA	"TAIYUAN"	On 20th Mar.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1901.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CHINA (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Mar. 12, 1901, at NOON.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Apr. 6, 1901, at NOON.

CITY OF Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Apr. 30, 1901, at NOON.

THE Company's Steamship "ATENA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU—on TUESDAY, the 12th March, 1901, at NOON.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Seal Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1901.

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOCHOVIA VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU,"

Captain S. Atsumi, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th March, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUBI BUNSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANÇAIS.STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, ALCOU, DIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVERPLATE.ON MONDAY, the 11th March, 1901, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOMKIN" Captain Vignier, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via ports of call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 10th March. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1901.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Mar. 26, 1901, at NOON.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, April 23, 1901, at NOON.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, May 16, 1901, at NOON.

THE Twin-Screw Steamship

"NIPPON MARU"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1901, at NOON, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

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Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

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Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Seal Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1901.

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND COPENHAGEN VIA BALIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANNAM"

Captain Berg, will be despatched as above about the end of March, A.C.

This Steamer is fitted throughout with electric light, carries a doctor, and having superior First Class Cabin accommodation amidst the bridge deck, offers an excellent opportunity for passengers proceeding to Marseilles.

For freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1901.

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891.

APOL & STEEL

A Remedy for all irregularities.

Superior Bitter Apple, Pennyroyal, Etc. Etc.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD., HONGKONG.

Proprietors.

MARTIN, chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

31509.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO, HAMA, KOBÉ, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA AND KOBÉ.

THE Steamship

"MORAVIA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 8th of March, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 8th of March, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WILDER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1901.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"IDOMENEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Kowloon Godowns, in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 1st March.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 6th March will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 7th March.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1901.

INDO-CHINA STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after NOON, the 6th instant, will be Godowns at EAST POINT, 2nd March.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PLASSY"

FROM LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, ex-s.s. *Britannia* and *Hartington*.From Bombay, ex-s.s. *Oriental*.From Australia, ex-s.s. *Hindia*.From Persian Gulf, ex-s.s. *R. I. S. N.* and *B. A. P. S. N.* Co.'s Steamers.From Madras, *Palaemon*.

Optional cargo will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

A. M. MARSHALL,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1901.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS.

USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus, Rot, and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.,

Hongkong, 31st August, 1897.

FOR SALE.

RURAL BUILDING LOT 103, BARKER ROAD.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1901.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most moderate prices at

THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

All proofs are read and all work supervised by Englishmen. Always equal and generally superior to that done anywhere else. Estimates given

TACK CHONG LOONG, NAVY & MILITARY TAILOR, DRAPER AND OUTFITTER.

GARMENTS made by hand, guaranteed perfect fit. Hats, Shirts, Socks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Boots, Shoes, &c. for Sale. New and Fashionable Goods. Prices very moderate.
No. 65, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1900.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE CO., LD.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—

EXCHANGE LINES,
\$80 Per Annum.PRIVATE LINES,
\$100 Per Annum.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

Including—

BATTERIES,

CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

WIRE, &c., &c.

PRICE LISTS.

ON

APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS

ERECTED AND KEPT IN

ORDER.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up Installations if required.

For full particulars, &c., &c.,

Apply to

W. STUART HARRISON,

Manager.

Yongkong, 18th February, 1901.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC

TOILET SOAP

TOOTH POWDER

BEST FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE.

Antiseptic, Emollient, Refreshing. Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

(150)

PUT LOG CABIN IN YOUR PIPE & Smoke it.

Manufactured only by LAMBERT & BUTLER, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND. (2633-2)

FOR SALE.

FIRST CLASS MATERIAL.

STRONGEST CONSTRUCTION.

CAN COMPETE AGAINST THE BEST MAKES IN THE WORLD.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

HOTZ, S'JACOB & CO.

(313)

